MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-11th Page-6th column. NEW PUBLICATIONS-8/A Page-3d column.
OCEAN STEAMERS-11th Page-2d and 3d columns. REAL ESTATE-5th Page-1st column. RELIGIOUS NOTICES-7th Page-6th column. BITUATIONS WANTED-MALES-Sth Page-3d column. FEMALES-8th Page-3d column.

BPBCIAL NOTICES-7th Page-6th column BTEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS-11th Page-3d and 4th

TEACHERS-11th Page-1st column. WINTER RESORTS-11th Page-2d column.

Business Notices.

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## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 21.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The steamship Cimbria, of the Hamburg-American Line, was sunk by collision with the British steamship Sultan, in the North Sea, on Friday morning; one of her boats containing thirty mine persons has reached Cuxhaven. \_\_\_\_ The examination of the men arrested in Dublin charged with conspiracy to murder began yesterday. == Bills were introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies having for their object the expulsion from the country of members of the former reigning families. = The Prince of Wales is to visit Canada and the United States in March.

Congress .- In the Senate yesterday a bill was Introduced granting a pension to Emma De Long. The Post Office Appropriation bill was amended and passed. The Tariff bill was further considered. In the House the Naval Appropriation bill was considered without action.

DOMESTIC .- A train on the Southern Pacific Railway was thrown over an embankment near Tebichipa, Cal., yesterday, and twenty persons were killed and a number injured. \_\_\_\_ Charles E. Upton, president of the Rochester City Bank, was in dicted for forgery. - Samuel Ruth, the defaulting cashier of the Washington (Penn.) Savings was placed under bail === The body of Arthur Preston, who was hanged on Friday in Belair, Md., was stolen from the grave. The charge of conspiracy to defraud made against the officers of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy was dismissed. = Balloting in the Sen atorial contests in Minnesota, Michigan and Ne braska was continued without result. === The search in the ruins of the Newhall House was finished and two charred bodies were found.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The brig Mariposa was sunk on Friday in Long Island Sound by collision with the steamer Canima, and seven of the eight members of the crew were drowned. === A paymaster in Brooklyn was robbed of about \$1,00 yesterday in broad daylight. = Inspector Esterbrook ordered fire-escapes on the St. Nicholas Hotel. === The new members attended a meeting of the Park Board. == Eleven said to be filled with papers of the Mutual Union Company, were seized in Jersey City on an attachment secured by Jay Gould. = Joseph Cook lectured at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on "The Spoils System." ==== Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.11 cents, = Stocks opened steady and advanced; they declined later and closed weak at about the lowest prices of the day.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy and rainy weather, possibly followed by clearing and colder weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 37°; lowest, 29°; average,

It is stated that the Marquis of Lorne will soon be the guest of President Arthur at the White House. What will Mr. Richelieu Robinson do then 7. All the causes of wrath that he has had heretofore will be as nothing compared with this awful exhibition of servile hospitality to a representative of the hated English aristocracy. We shall look now for a declamatory outburst in the Capitol by the side of which the explosion of a ton of dynamite would be as the silence of the tomb.

The Williamsburg police will have to labor hard to belittle the robbery of Boynton & Co.'s paymaster, no matter how jealous they may be of the reputation of their city. Mr. Johnson was walking along in one of the principal streets yesterday, in the middle of the afternoon, when he was attacked by three men, knocked down and robbed of a satchel in which was \$1,025. The thieves made off in safety with their booty, pursued by a fair proportion of the residents of Brooklyn, E. D. Notwithstanding the number of pursuers, however, no accurate description of the highwaymen has been obtained. This is the weak point in the story, and the police may make the best of it.

I It seems to be the determination of the French Government to turn the Orleans princes out of their places in the Army and to drive them and the other descendants of the royal families into exile. Whether this is a necessary or wise measure for the Republic may well be doubted; but the unpleasant predicament in which these pretenders to the throne find themselves is only another instance of the sins of the fathers being visited upon the children to remote generations. These princes have never done France much harm; but the evil which their ancestors wrought has never yet been fully expiated. Their present misfortunes are part of their legitimate inher-

The first day of the trial of the twenty-one persons arrested in Dublin on a charge of conspiracy to murder officials abounded in startconnected the prisoners with the Phænix Park tragedy, but, if the evidence is sustained, their complicity in other crimes, only a little less terrible, will be proved. Farrell, the in- and the authors were deprived of any share former, pointed out among the accused men those who, he said, took part in the attack on from the performances. Under this decision, the juror, Mr. Field, and in an attempt to assas- which comes from a court of such high standing

crimes were of Fenian origin. Farrell says an Irishman well known in New-York was present at some of the meetings of conspirators. If this is true, it will be readily understood why the devices adopted by clever American criminals were employed in carrying out some of the plots of assassination. The assertions, true or false, will make Mr. John Devoy terribly uncomfortable. It is to be hoped that he can prove an alibi acceptable to the public.

A good many shoppers know that excellent imitation Cashmere shawls are made at Paisley, Scotland, but there their knowledge of this great manufacturing town ends. Such persons, and even those whose information has a wider range, will find entertainment and instruction in Mr. Porter's letter about the society and manufactures at Paisley which we publish elsewhere in this issue of THE TRIBUNE. There are the great thread factories of the Clarks and the Coates firm, employing thousands of operatives, as well as mills where many fabrics well-known in all the markets of the world are made. The condition of the operatives at Paisley is considered by them and their employes as pretty comfortable. Our correspondent's comparisons prove that it is not so pleasant as that of the employes in similar American towns. The women especially were not nearly so well or properly clad. The condition of these Scotch working men and women is worth careful study on the part of those free-trade doctrinaires who are trying to bring about a state of affairs in America that will lower wages to the Paisley

This is a perilous month for travellers by

land and by sea. They are killed and maimed in railroad wrecks, drowned by steamboat collisions, or scalded by exploding boilers. If by chance they escape these dangers, they are burned alive in the hotels where they have halted for a night's rest. The accidents reported this morning are not so numerous as those made known yesterday, but the chapter makes up in seriousness and importance what it lacks in length. The Hamburg-American steamship Cimbria, which left Hamburg last Wednesday, was run into and sunk Friday night in the German Ocean by the British steamer Sultan. At the hour of writing few details of the collision have been received. Only thirty-nine persons are known to be saved. The number of passengers is supposed to have been large, especially in the steerage. There was also a fatal collision on Friday morning between the brig Mariposa and the steamer Canima, off Fisher's Island, at the entrance of Long Island Sound. All the crew except one seaman were drowned. The trouble seems to have been that the watch on the brig had fallen asleep. On the Southern Pacific, the overland passenger train, which left San Francisco Friday morning, broke away from control at Tehichipa, and running down a steep grade ended in wreck and flames. Twenty persons were killed and twelve more were injured.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION. The decision of the United States Circuit

Court at Boston, in " The Redemption " case, is likely to be of value as a precedent. The question raised was one of great interest to composers, musicians, and reputable publishers of music, and was so clearly presented that the verdict leaves no opportunity for misunderstanding as to its exact bearing. When the full orchestral and vocal score of "The Redemption" was published in London, Mr. Theodore Thomas, of this city, bought of the publishers the sole right of producing the work in the United States. It was a square business transaction. The publishers had bought the work from the composer, and it was their exclusive property. They and they alone were entitled to whatever profits might accrue from its sale. In accordance with his purchased right of ownership for America, Mr. Thomas produced the work in its integrity in this city and sold the right of production in other cities, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to the leading musical societies there. In Boston the right was purchased by the Handel and Haydn Society for \$1,000. They announced a performance of the work for a certain date. Almost immediately thereafter a performance of the work was announced by an enterprising speculator in music who had taken the published piano score and built up from it an orchestral score. He put his date a few days earlier than that of the Handel and Haydn. That society subsequently changed their date to an earlier than his; whereupon he again put his ahead of theirs.

The purpose of the rival and irregular performance was unmistakable. It was to deprive the society of the possible profits of its purchased rights by giving an earlier performance of the work. It was a clear case of piracy, on one hand, against square tusiness dealing on the other. The publishers determined to see if there was any legal protection against competition of this kind, and through Mr. Thomas they applied for an injunction of the irregular performance on the ground that it was an infringement upon his purchased right. The case was argued in the United States Circuit Court in Boston on Wednesday, and the arguments made in defense of the pirated score were worthy of the cause. It was claimed that the score was published and the public had a right to do what it chose with it,-play and sing it as it pleased, use it as a basis for orchestral coloring, or do anything else which might suggest itself; that the irregular production, instead of doing harm to the regular one, would advertise it and make it more profitable; and that to grant the injunction would subject the originator of the irregular performance to serious commercial loss. Counsel for the plaintift claimed that the orchestration could not be made from the piane score in a manner to do justice to the composer; that a defective presentation would injure the reputation of the work : that the intent of the publication of the piano score was merely to give the public that arrangement of the work, and no other, and that the publisher declared this

intention clearly upon the title-page. The point was made directly, therefore, upon the right to use a piano score as a basis for constructing an orchestral score. The Court decided that such use was unlawful. It enjoined the defendant against "causing or procuring or "aiding in, within the city of Boston or elsewhere within the jurisdiction of this Court "[Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and \* Rhode Island], any public performance of any " oratorio or cantata or other musical work under "the name of 'Gounod's Kedemption,' or of any " material or substantial part of that work with orchestral accompaniment, or otherwise than "by playing the published pianoforte ac-"companiment with the piano or organ, or "both, and vocal parts." The importance of ling developments. Nothing was said which this clear decision is easily apparent. It will be remembered that when "Pinafore" was first produced in this country an orchestral score was built up from the published piano score, whatever in the enermous profits which came

other parts of the country, such irregular methods will not be successful hereafter.

SUMMING UP THE IEISH QUESTION. At a meeting held last Wednesday the committee of the Irish National League reported continued subscriptions from America. All the money sent to the Land League from this country has been raised by working men and women; there have been no large donations among their subscriptions. They are the innumerable small contributions steadily given from the petty savings of poor laborers, cooks and chambermaids. In all they have amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars; they represent an enormous amount of hard work done in this country; of privations cheerfully borne and of comfort and capital forever lost by the poor men and women who sent them. What have they gained in exchange? We would like all Irish men or women who read these words and who have helped to send money, to sit down and coolly ask themselves what they have actually bought for it? Where has it gone ? Four years ago, when the appeals to Irish-Americans first became importunate, THE TRIBUNG warned this very laboring class of the result of their generous self-sarrifices. They were here with plenty of work, food and clothes, if they chose to be sober and industrious; but with their hearts full of intense loyalty to the Green Isle where they had been wretched and starving. Instead, therefore, of sending their mency to bring their wretched, starving kinsfolk to the country where they were sure of work and wages, they poured it out for a vague idea of elevating Erin again among nations, "first pearl of the sea and first gem of the land." THE TRIBUNE told them plainly then that their hard-earned dollars would go to the support of noisy demagogues, and that the only feasible cure for Irish ills was assisted emigration. Has our prediction proved true or not? Let us see. Mr. Healy stated on Friday in

London that all the increased liberty which had

been gained in Ireland was produced by agitation, and that agitation was paid for by Irish-American contributions. But has that liberty helped the laboring class? Not one whit. It has not made it easier for them to earn their wretched subsistence. They are as hungry, as idle, and as degraded as they were when Parnell and Davitt began collecting money from their kinstelk in this country. What is, then, the actual total result of this agitation which has been so costly? It has produced socalled concessions from the English Government which have prostrated temporarily the wealthy landlords; those who were absentees before are trying to rid themselves of their land altogether; capitalists of every kind are severing their connection with a country where the business prospect is wholly dark. The lessees of small rarms and well-to-do tradesmen and merchants-usually men who have pushed their way upward by sobriety and industry to competence-have been coming to this country in a steady small stream of emigration for three years, and investing their capital and intelligence in the most profitable market of the world. Every such withdrawal of capital, of skilled labor or of intelligence from Ireland lets the poorer class fall to another lower and still lower plane. There is not in Ireland to day, in spite of the increased liberty which the Leaguers boast they have conquered, a single sign of revival in any business or trade; every branch of industry lies paralyzed, and the paupers whose misery has been the capital of Parnell and his associates are more wretched than before. The only change in their condition is that assassination in its most brutal form has been made a familiar part of their daily life and thoughts. They have been incited by their leaders neither to work nor to keep sober, nor to elevate themselves by any of the curative methods invariably found necessary to other people. Their energy has found one vent only -murder. The consequence of the whole agitation is the late discovery by the agitators that the only help for the enormous starving mass on the west const of Ireland is assisted en igration to America. Fifty thousand families, they estimate, must be moved this coming spring in a mass and dumped down in this country, dependent on our charity, or they

must starve. This is simply the fulfilment of our prediction, and was the inevitable end foreseen by every man of common sense four years ago. The present immediate suffering is being relieved by the English and by Americans, but not one dollar of the funds sent to the Land League goes for bread to the starving or to pay their passage to a country where they can be fed. Where do the fands go ? And how long will the Irish in this country continue to send them without knowing where they go?

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK

The Great Northern Wonderland is just now exciting a lively public interest. Hemmed in by mountain ranges whose crests glitter with perpetual snow, the marvels of this volcanic basin were unknown until within a few years, and although Congress wisely set it apart and dedicated it to the people as a park forever, it has been so remote and inaccessible that comparatively few visitors have yet explored it. Last autumn, Lowever, General Sheridan reported that too many tourists and hunters had been there already, and that the work of defacing the park and murdering the game had been most industriously prosecuted. It was recommended that an added area of forest land should be embraced within the park boundary as a game preserve, and that the whole be policed by the army to prevent further depredations, General Sheridan's report occasioned some discussion and people began to think how their priceless possession might be preserved.

The resolution of inquiry now before the Senate in regard to leasing certain hotel and other privileges in the park has again brought the matter before the people. A company of gentlemen including Mr. Rufus Hatch and Roscoe Conkling has been incorporated under the laws of New-Jersey, with its principal office at the city of Elizabeth, under the style and title of the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company. By the terms of its charter this company is organized for the purpose of keeping hotels and running stages in the park -as well as of raising cattle and hogs and making itself active in a good many directions. This company claims the Interior. Messrs. Hatch, Conkling & Co. agree with General Sheridan that tourists have wantonly disfigured and mutilated some of the most beautiful features of the park, and that the butchery of elk and other game in this region has been frightful. The company covenants in its proposed lease to protect the Park from marauders and murderers, and its friends assert that General Sheridan's troopers were themselves flagrant offenders in this regard. It is alleged that thousands of acres of forest were then burned over, and that the General's campfires kindled the conflagration. The soldiers, too, it is stated, cut down trees and used them as battering rams to break down the geyser cones, so that the crystals could be carried off as mementos.

General Brisbin is another citizen who is

the navigation of Yellowstone Lake in particular, which privilege for ten years he estimates as worth \$1,000,000,000. He naturally objects to have anybody else " hog the whole park."

Now it is certain that within a short time a branch road will run southward from the Northern Pacific, while another will extend northward from the Union Pacific to the park. As soon as visitors can reach the conflues of this basin, with its gloomy canons, and rivers plunging into their depths, its boiling springs and mud volcanos and spouting geysers, without leaving their parlor cars, the region will be thronged. Some provision for their comfort and entertainment will be needed. Preparation for this purpose must be made too, within the park, for its present boundaries contain some 2,500 square miles. But of course great caution should be exercised in granting exclusive privileges. The first thing to be cared for is the park itself. The elemental forces which made the world here display themselves as they are not manifested in any other part of the earth's surface. The scenery, too, has a unique impressiveness, as if some distinct preparation had been made for this heart of the Continent, from which water flows to the Gulf of California, the Pacific, and the Atlantic through the Gulf of Mexico. The preservation of this wonderland as it is, in all its original grandeur, should be the prime condition exacted from any or all who are granted privileges from the Government. And this protection should mean more than simply guarding the forests from fire and the geyser cones from being battered down. The danger from "improvements" is quite as serious as any threatened by the wantonness or thoughtlessness of visitors. The most sublime scenery, when scarified by a brutal engineer, may lose all its impressiveness, and the obtrusive ugliness of some misplaced hotel can disfigure the noblest landscape. Not a road should be graded nor a single structure erected in Yellowstone Park until plans have been submitted to some artist of recognized taste. Provision against the vulgar intrusion of distracting and incongruous objects should be another condition in any lease of park privileges.

JOHN KELLY IN CLOVER. The Tilden Democrats at the State capita show a disposition to exult in the alleged discomfiture of John Kelly. They point with pride to the patronage which Governor Cleveland has given them, to the Speaker of the Assembly and the subordinate employes, and want to know where John Kelly comes in. It must be confessed that his tracks are not seen to any great extent at Albany. But if Manning, Hill & Co. will make a few inquiries in the neighborhood of the City Hall in this city, they may learn something about John Kelly and where he tracks to be seen in that neighborhood, and popularly supposed to be those of John Kelly, they will find that they lead into the front door of the Mayor's room, an officer whose salary is at least equal to that of Governor Cleveland, and who controls more valuable patronage.

Across the corridor in the rooms of the Board of Aldermen they will find a Mr. Reilly, who keeps a "hotel," and who knows John Kelly very well. As a presiding officer Mr. Reilly draws a salary double that of the Speaker of the Assembly. They will find a clerk there at \$4,000, and subordinates paid proportionately better than those of the Assembly at Albany, all of whom can tell how well John Kelly preides over a meeting in Tammany Hall. If Mr. Manning's company will call at the same place between the hours of 12 m, and 1 p, m, on Tuesdays, they will find twelve Aldermen—nearly all of whom keep "hotels,"—who are all well acquainted with John Kelly and are not ashamed to acknowledge it.

If the Albany pilgrims will then sit down and make a computation of the places, classified acording to salary, which the Aldermen and the Mayor will control during his term of office, they will find them to be about as follows: Below \$1,000, 4,707; between \$1,000 and \$2,000, 4,392; between \$2,000 and \$3,000, between \$5,000 and \$10,000, \$10,000 and above, 33. Such of these higher places as are not directly under the control of the Mayor and the Aldermen are in most cases influenced by Mr. Kelly in other ways. The aggregate amount paid to the 10,000 officeholders of the city is about \$10,000,000. A comparison of this patronage with that at the disposal of Governor Cleveland and the Tilden State officials witl probably cause the Albany pilgrims to go home sadder if not wiser men.

CERTAIN INFLUENCES.

Your strong-minded man loves to boast of his superiority to the weather. His spirits do not go up or down with the thermometer; they do not become buoyant with the sunshine and heavy with the storm. All the same to him, taking his word for it, so far as his mental serenity is concerned, is such a day as yesterday was and yesterday's sharp antithesis. But the chances are that this article of strong-

minded man does not present a correct diag nosis of himself. For although there may be such a thing as a temperament that is unaffected by the weather, just as there may be "threeo'clock-m-the-morning courage," the former, like the latter, has never been seen often enough to leave any coherent record. Poor human nature perhaps appears at its poorest when we reflect that the average man is the creature of inconsiderable circumstances-of such circumstances as sunshine and storm. We do not believe that any solicitor for a charitable institution who is wise in his generation carried his little book around New-York yesterday. For he must have realized as he looked overhead at the dull and dripping sky and looked underfoot at the unspeakable slush, and round about him at the fog-laden air, that the environment was of a nature to repel all thoughts of charity from the human breast and cause his fellows to wrap themselves selfishly up in their waterproofs and decline to be invaded. He was a shrewd observer of his fellows who left behind him the piece of advice, never ask a man to do you a favor before dinner." To be hungry is to be out of humor. His tory may be gone over with a drag-net, from Adam to Chester A. Arthur, without finding an instance of a hero so heroic as to smile serenely in the home circle at the announcement that, owing to disagreements or disarrangements below stairs the dinner must needs be set back an already to have a lease from the Secretary of | hour. And any individual that has served much on juries can testify that the appetite plays an important part in inducing twelve men that are locked up together in a room without either pantry or sideboard, to agree upon their verdict without too much delay. Reflecting, therefore, that all New-York

was more or less-more rather than less-out of spirits yesterday because of the shocking weather, the conduct of the officials who neglect to give us clean streets appears in a most reprehensive light. It is bad enough to have the sky as it was and the air as it was during all the hours of Saturday. But there is no help for such depressions, and philosophy comes to the rescue of the dropping spirits with the common-sense suggestion that what can't be cured must be endured. But Philosophy has no such balm when the state of the streets is

and the thought renders their present frightful condition the more intolerable.

ENTERPRISE AND INDECENCY. Once more the journalism of the East is eclipse by that of the free and boundless West. We have on former occasions frankly admitted that we have in this part of the country nothing at all com-parable with what in the West is known as "journalistic enterprise," There has been a carnival of this sort of thing going on among Western newspapers since the arrival of Mrs. Lungtry in their section. First, as a sort of preliminary indication of what was to follow, we were told that a gilded youth of Chicago had wagered a thousand dollars that he would ride with Mrs. Langtry alone within three days after her arrival in tha windy city. This valuable piece of intelligence was conveyed to the public by a journalist who confessed he had " overheard " the wager made in a resort of sporting-men, into which he had dropped casually " to get some crackers and cheese." This

was genuine "enterprise." The next intermation which we received was an advance along the same line. It was announced that the letter bag in the hotel where Mrs. Langtry was stopping had been " watched " for a day and a night to see if she wrote any letters to the renowned Mr. Gebhard, of New-York; that finally the patient vigil was rewarded by the sight of a letter addressed to him, and that while its contents were as yet unknown, there were several journalists who were determined to steal it if possible. That was "enterprise" unprecedented even in the West, and the subsequent failure to secure the letter snowed that there were heights-or depths-in this field of endeavor which the West could not yet touch. It was the first failure of the kind we have ever had to record, and, judging by later developments, it is likely to be the last. We could give many further illustrations of the journalistic genius of Chicago as developed by Mrs. Langtry's presence, but in view of the brilliant abilities displayed later by St. Louis as a rival in the same field, it is scarcely worth while. Chicago eclipsed the East; but St. Louis has eclipsed Chicago, Indeed, when we look at what St. Louis has done, and compare it with what Chicago tried to do, we are amazed that every genuine journalist in Chicago does not commit suicide from hopeless discouragement. Surely he can never dream of equalizing, much less surpassing, the feats which we are about to describe briefly and with as much accuracy as decency will permit ?

The first original display of "enterprise" was the distribution among the audience before whom Mrs. Langtry was acting of small cards with the title The Globe-Democrat's Langtry Catechism," and bearing these questions: "1. Is she beautiful? 2. Her style of beauty. 3. Describe her appearance. 4. What do you think of her acting 7 5. Your opinion of Freddie." That the enterprising ournalist who originated this scheme understood his public was demonstrated by the fact that hundreds of the cards were returned with answers writton upon them. Some of them, it is explained, were not published because of their vuigarity. After perusing those which were published we are forced comes in." If they follow several large-sized to the conclusion that there is some mistake about the explanation. On the next day the same newspaper advanced a step farther. It published an article headed in striking letters: "Freddie is Here." "The Lily's Annex Magnificently Housed at the Southern." The article itself defies all summary. It was Western beyond all precedent and all description. It contained a diagram of the cooms occupied by Airs. Langtry and of those occupled by Mr. Gebhard, accompanied by explanation and commert. That was a promising beginning of the day. Toward night, a reporter of this interesting newspaper called on Mr. Gebhard and found him dining with Mrs. Langtry. What followed can but be portrayed in the elegant language of the ac complished journalist who thus describes his own

interview:

The scribe was astquished to find himself ushered into the presence of the Lily herself, who, with her sister-in-inw. Miss Langtry, and Freddie, were seated at a table vicerously discussing a dish of roast quall. With that characteristic politeness for which he is indebted to an early and genteel enture. Freddie deigned to look at the reporter, but did not speak. He merely swallowed that left whige of a quali and wiped off his cain. The reporter pulled down his vest. The awful silence was finally broken by Freddie, who, with the air of one who has been raddy interrupted at a benouet, asked:

broken by Freddle, who, with the air of one who has been radicly interrupted at a banquet, asked:

"Well, sir, what do you want!"

The reporter replied that he was on the trail of an interview, but intimated that it might be agreeable to Freddle if he would submit to be interrogated alone. The gallant lover responded that he'd as lief express almost! In the presence of a whole circus company as not.

"Then," queried the reporter, " will you state what your object is in following Mrs. Langtry around the country to.

country t"

Country t"

This was a bombshell thrown into the warlike camp.

Mrs. Laugtry was the first to respond to this leading

ane tion, and, woman-like, she did not stop until she

gave the reporter a piece of her mind." I think you

reporters are very samey," said she, "to ask about things

that don't centern you."

o make the entire grand circuit with inquired the reporter; malfor another painful outburst, and a whole quallon her lap and her knife ting on the floor. Poor Freddie, who a fire of the reporter and the fire of the La toubled.

managed to say.

"Yess—that is, I suppose so. I be fleve we will," and then he gianced tenderly at the Lily, as if to obtain an approving look from her.

A glass of wine hastily drank had the apparent effect to revive the youth's courage, and he said, desperately: revive the youth's courage, and he said, desperately : to go on, and ask me anything you like."
Well," said the reporter, "do you really love Mrs. this was more than Freddle could stand. He said

didn't come to St. Louis to be insulted. The Lity of no," she didn't either; and then they all not up and servants got up and began to move about in a sus-ious, not say hostile, way, and the reporter concluded at it was sairer in the rotunda than in the Lity's room. We will venture no comment upon that narrative. When Mr. Gebhard met the author of it he called im some very appleasant names, shook his fist in nis face, and requested him to light it out on the spot. But the gifted journalist, who we are told is scion of a nobie Southern family," declined to

light with such valgar weapons as lists, and retired to the office of his newspaper, where he wrote and sent Mr. Gebhard a challenge to mortal combat. This Mr. Gebhard declined to accept. It is intimated by the admiring associates of the journalist that he is a "dead shot and a man of iron nerve." nis " style " shows him to be a gentleman. There the "enterprise " rests for the present, or rather did at last accounts. What may happen by way of progress at any moment, it is of course impossible to imagine. Mr. Gebhard has had deidedly the best of it in his squabble with the 'chivalrous" journalist, who, "nobte" as his family may be, does not seem to be above repreenting himself as a blackguard in order to commit the additional offence of publishing a bogus in-

terview. Even this, however, is no worse than M1. Gebhard's own conduct in following Mrs. Langtry about the country and making her tour one long and painful scandal. No explanation which he can give of that can make him appear otherwise than calf-like and contemptible. continuing his attentions after they have aroused ach unpleasant notoriety he is making it impossible for her friends to defend her conduct, or to ob ject to the worst interpretation her enemies may put upon it.

PERSONAL.

Rosa Bonheur is living at Nice aga n. Ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts, has started n his Western trip. He will spend considerable

The Hon, L. P. Morton, American Minister to France, and Mrs. Morton, recently entertained at dinner in Paris Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island, and Mrs. Littlejohn. Among the other guests were the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Morgan, M. and Mine, Bartholdi and MM. Bonnat and Cabanel.

There is a movement afoot in Baltimore to have Mr. W. W. Story make for that city a duplicate of his London statue of George Peabody, and also as equestrian status of General John Eager Howard, hero of the "Maryland Line," to be placed in

General Philip H. Sheridan is the happy owner of four of the finest Gobelin tapestries ever brought to this country. They were presented to him by a assets which the latter bave received from their wives. to this country. They were presented to him by a wealthy American now living in Europe. He keeps them locked up in safety vaults in Chicago, as he has no suitable place to hang them in; but he says he would gladly lend them for exhibition or study, were they properly insured.

The Dean of the Philadelphia Dental College has minate Mr. Forster. It appears that these that its effect is likely to be extended to all deeply interested in the park in general, and brought to her attention. They can be cured, prepared a certificate of graduation for Dr. James

F. Love, the American dentist to the Khediva of Egypt. Dr. Love lost his original diploma by fire at the bombardment of Alexandria, and wishes to have a duplicate of it made out. But that would be a violation of the law governing medical bodies, so he will, perforce, be content with a certificate.

In early life Gambetta was for a time the Paris correspondent of L'Europe, of Frankfort, and in that capacity attended the sittings of the Corps Légis-latif. He was in the habit of making audible comments upon the debates he was listening to from the reporters' gallery, and more than a few times was the Duc de Morny, who presided, obliged to threaten to clear the house of strangers in conse-quence of Gambetta's emphatic outbursts.

Sir Julius Benedict, the veteran English musician now seventy-two years of age, is as bale and hearty as he was when he came to America with Jenny Lind, a trip of which he is still fond of talking. He recently sat up composing music for forty hours without a moment's sleep or rest, and when at last the work in hand was finished, and Lady Benediet urged him to go to bed and rest, he gayly responded: "Yes, after I've read the evening papers."

The recent anniversary of Daniel Webster's birthday brought out some new stories of that statesman. To a Boston lady, it is said, he once declared that of one thing he was proud, namely, his success in carving and serving a roasted goose to ten persons. He had ten hungry Marshfield farmers to dine with him. At one end of the table was a roasted turkey, and at the other the goose. When asked which he would have, each guest said "Goose." "And I carved that goose," said the great Senator, exultingly, "so as to make it go around; and that was something to be proud of."

In announcing the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, pastor of the American church in the Rue de Berri, Paris, Galignani's Messenger says: During his ministry in this city Dr. Hitchcock has not only been a most efficient and successful pastor of his own church, but has taken a very active and leading part in every missionary influence. His sympathies have been broad and generous, and his relations with the pastors of other denominations most cordial and sympathetic. He has won the respect of all by his ability and eloquenes as a preacher, by his general co-operation in all good works, and by his genial and sympathetic character. His departure will be deeply regretted by all who knew him."

One of the Port Wardens appointed by Governor Cornell three years ago met his political patron one day last week, and after winking hard, remarked soothingly: "Well, Governor, how does it seem to be released from the cares and responsibilities of public life and be a private citizen again?" The ex-Governor, who seemed to be preoccupied with something that was going on in mid-air over his left shoulder, replied vaguely: "You may know how it is yourself before a great while." The Port Warden, whose term of office expires about this time, broke away from his distinguished associate somewhat abruptly, and assured the first acquaintance whom he met that there was nothing like official life for developing the latent humor of a politician. "Why, there is the ex-Governor," he added; "he was never suspected of having any superfluous fur in him, but he has actually grown dry up there at Albany!"

HALIFAX, Jan. 20.-Ex-United States Senator Spencer was a passenger for Liverpool on the steamship Polynesian, which sailed from this port for

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A Pittsburg hotel clerk says that every traveller is nervous since the Milwaukee fire and wants a room on the first or second floor. That, he adds, is the invariable result of such a catastrophe, and it lasts for several weeks; but gradually anxiety dies out, and before long people take rooms on the upper floors without com-plaint, and often congratulate themselves on the better air and wider prospect thus obtained.

One of the persons who were not swindled furing the graveyard-insurance craze was Mrs. Frances George, more familiarly known as "Graphy Smita," of Harrisburg, Penn., who died last Thursday at the age of eighty. The old woman was a capital subject for speculation, and it is said that her life was insured at the time for an aggregate of \$50,000 by a dozen different operators. She never refused an application and never omitted to intimate that the people who were going to make so much money by her death could well afford to contribute to the comfort of her last days by small presents in the shape of money or provisions. Thus she contrived to get on smally for a considerable time, and lived to verify get on singly for a constitution of the swindling companies would be done before she was.

The sergeant in charge of the Army recruiting office in Washington mentions, as an indication of business prosperity in that neighborhood, the fact that the number of recruits has fallen off during the last six months, although it is harder to live in idleness in winter than in summer. The sergeant thus summarizes the inducements which the service offers: "You see, a man who enlists gets his clothes and food and house-rent and his money but to save it if he chooses to do so; and if he deposits it with the paymaster he gets four per cent interest on it, and a man who really wants to save money can, in a five-years' term of service, save pretty well toward a thousand dollars. And now what laborer can do that well on a dollar or even a dollar and a half a al and all that sort of things, and has

On Thursday morning an early train running through the tog on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran over an object lying on the track which proved to be a human being whom the wheels had fatally hort and horribly mangled. Subsequent investigation showed that the unfortunate individual was a woman in man's clothing. After she had been taken to a nospital in Baltimore she recovered consciousness, but declined to say any-thing about herself except that her name was Bartoloi Itzebau, that she came from Paris to this country five years ago and that she was on her way from Washington to Baltimore when run over. She appeared to be about sixty years old, spoke French as well as German, but English very imperfectly. In the pocket of her ragged coat were found a pair of spectacles and a pair of sols-sors wrapped in a rag, and an old yellow cuvelope, on which was pasted a label with the printed address, " Dr. H. C. Seeley, Amity, New York.

A citizen of New-Orleans, Isaac Feiber by name, during a dramatic performance in that city last Sunday night, took the liberty to hiss a song which did not please him and which, in point of fact, was very badly sung. The manager of the company at once steppe to the footlights and declared that the play would be stopped unless the hisser was put out of doors, whereupon Mr. Felber was ferthwith ejected. The hissing was not loud or offensive to the rest of the audience, but merely indicated a reasonable disapprobation, in which most of those present shared. The matter will not rest where it is, for the friends of Mr. Feiber are determined to settle at any expense the question whether a person bas not as much right to express within decent bounds has not as much right to express within decent bounds his disapproval of a public entertainment which he has paid to see as his approval. It was settled long ago in Europe, by common consent, if not by law, that he has, and the question might as well be decided here.

Young gentlemen in the colleges who are beguiling the sad realities of senior year with dreams of future literary distinction may find it to their advantage to consider the seductive offer of The Oconee (Ga.) Monitor, which advertises for a partner, one who can edit a paper, and quarrel, and fight, and play politician or non-politician, collect money and at the same time pretend that he don't want it. Who can run a newspaper without money as well with it, who can print's paper so loud that a deaf and dumb person can read it before it gets out of the post-office. Who can get up a paper that will never got lost in the mails, nor be rowed by deadheads, nor grambled at by sorcheads, Who can run a paper to suit all the different whims of subscribers. Who knows more about the newspaper business than Horace Greeiey did. We want a man who will fight with a big nigger for a subscription. In fact, we want a man who can blow hot and cold at the same time. Who can carry water on both shoulders. Who can bark with the dogs, and run with the rabbits."

On the first day of this year the relations of husband wife in England underwent a complete change. The Married Woman's Property act of 1882 is the last in a series of legislation entirely superseding the old common law rule that the rights of a wife are merged in ber husband. The result is that there are four classes of married women in England having distinct rights and liabilities. First, those married before August 9, 1870 are entitled to their wages and carnings and to any property the title to which accrues us from to-day. But their husbands are liable for their debts before and after marriage. Those married between 1870 and 1874 are suitled in addition to the above to all sums coming to them as next of kin under intestacy, to sums coming by will or deed up to \$1,000, and to rents of freeholds descending to them as beiresses. Husbands of these women are not liable for debts contracted before marrlage. Women married between 1874 and 1883 can make women married after January 1, of this year, may acquire, hold and dispose of real estate and personal property in the same manner as if unmarried, without the intervention of trustees. A wife may now sue let husband, prosecute him criminally and even make him a bankrupt. It remains to be seen whether or not this change in the law will increase the business of the divorce courts.